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U.S. Department of Justice



United States Attorney's Office
District of Colorado
Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee

Federal Law Enforcement Agencies in Colorado



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FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COLORADO

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION Federal Protective Service

The Region 7 District III Federal Protective Service provides law enforcement services for all properties owned or occupied by the General Services Administration in the States of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. These services are divided into 3 functions:

- Uniformed force provides customary police service.
- Investigations provides customary non-informed follow-up investigations.
- Physical security specialists provide security surveys of buildings and conducts crime prevention programs.

Personnel providing these services have full police authority to enforce GSA rules and regulations and Federal law on GSA properties as granted by 40 U.S.C. § 318.

Federal Protective Service
GSA Law Enforcement District III
P. O. Box 25546
Denver, Colorado 80225-0546
(303) 236-2911



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service**

In 1897, Congress recognized the necessity for protecting the property and resources of the National Forest and gave authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to make such provisions. On March 3, 1905, Congress gave Forest Service employees the authority to make arrests for violations of law and regulations relating to National Forest land. In carrying out this Congressional mandate, the Forest Service recognized that law enforcement is an integral part of the resource management job which is performed in conjunction with resource management efforts.

The Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the USDA Forest Service consists of 22 million acres located in parts of five different states: Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers and Special Agents have jurisdiction on all National Forest lands. State and Local law enforcement agencies generally have the same authorities and responsibilities on national Forest Service lands as they do elsewhere in their respective jurisdictions.

Forest Service Officers enforce laws under Titles 16, 18 and 21 along with the Secretary of Agriculture regulations which are codified under 36 CFR.

**Regional Office
11177 W. 8th Ave.
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225**

**Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and
Gunnison National Forest
2250 Highway 50
Delta, CO 81416**



**Rio Grande National Forest
1803 West Highway 160
Monte Vista, CO 81144**

**Arapaho and Roosevelt National
Forest
240 West Prospect Road
Fort Collins, CO 80256**

**Routt National Forest
29587 West U.S. 40, Suite 20
Steamboat Springs, CO 80487**

**Pike and San Isabel National
Forests
1920 Valley Drive
Pueblo, CO 81008**

**San Juan National Forest
701 Camino Del Rio, Room 200
Durango, CO 81301**

**White River National Forest
P.O. Box 948, 9th and Grand
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602**



Office of Inspector General
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General for Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, was established in 1962 as the first civilian agency to have an OIG. The office has experienced numerous changes over the years but the current structure was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978. That Act, plus the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, gave OIG USDA it's statutory authority to conduct investigations, make arrests, execute searches and seizures, and to carry firearms.

As with all OIG offices, the primary mission of OIG USDA is to investigate allegations of fraud, waste and abuse within the department. An overview of some of the types of cases normally worked by this office are as follows:

- Fraud of programs administered through the Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and others.
- Fraud through the various programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service, such as, the Food Stamp Program, Child Nutrition Program (School Lunch) and the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).
- Collusive bidding in conjunction with the sale of timber through Forest Service contracts. These cases are coordinated through the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.
- Consumer protection through the investigation of violations of the Federal Meat Inspection Act pertaining to the preparation, transportation and/or sale of meat product which has been adulterated or mislabeled.
- Personnel misconduct and other types of cases too numerous to mention.

Colorado is located within the Great Plains Region, with the Regional Office in Kansas City, MO. The region encompasses the ten states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Colorado. Suboffices are located in Denver, CO and St. Louis, MO, each consisting of a Supervisory Special Agent and up to six Special Agents. One agent resident offices are located in Lincoln, NE, Sioux Falls, SD, and Des Moines, IA. The primary coverage area for the Denver Suboffice is the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana.

USDA OIG-I, Federal Building Customs House, 721 19th St.,
Rm. 404, Denver, Colorado 80202. (303) 844-2935 FTS 564-2935

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The U.S. Department of Commerce serves the general public and business by promoting the Nation's economic growth through an extra-ordinarily wide range of economic, scientific and technical activities. The Department was established in 1903 to foster, promote and develop foreign and domestic commerce.

Some of the administrations that fall under the Secretary of Commerce include the Economic Development Administration, the Bureau of Export Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Office of Inspector General serves as the reviewing, monitoring and investigative arm of the Department.

The agency's jurisdiction covers most of the country with the Boulder, Colorado office having jurisdiction in the state of New Mexico.

The Denver Regional Office of Investigations (DNRO) functions under the auspices of the IG Act of 1978 and investigates fraud, waste and abuse perpetrated against the U.S. Department of Commerce. Investigative pursuits primarily involve white collar crime and result in criminal and civil prosecution, as well as in administrative actions being taken by various federal and non-federal agencies. Typical investigations may involve U.S. Department of Commerce loan recipients, grantees, and federal employees. Crimes investigated include various types of fraud, forgery, theft, malfeasance, misconduct and other similar types of crime. The majority of federal criminal statutes that Commerce is involved with are: 18 U.S.C. § 287 (False Claims); 18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy); 18 U.S.C. § 641 (Theft); 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (False Statements); and 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (Mail Fraud).

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Inspector General
Office of Investigations
Sussex One Building, Suite 280
1790-30th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80301
(303) 497-6795
FTS 320-6795



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Defense Investigative Service
Industrial Security Field Office, Denver**

The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established in April, 1972 under DoD Directive 5105.42. Initially, the Agency's mission was to conduct personnel security investigations on behalf of DoD and the DoD defense industry. In October, 1980, the DIS mission was expanded to include various industrial security responsibilities in the DoD security program. These programs are the Defense Industrial Security Program (DISP), the Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Program (AA&E), and the Key Assets Protection Program (KAPP).

The Denver Industrial Security Field Office, with its subordinate office in Colorado Springs, services the entire state of Colorado which includes in excess of 250 contractors performing in the DISP.

**Defense Investigative Service
Industrial Security Field Office, Denver
P.O. Box 2651
Denver, Colorado 80201-2651**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Office of Inspector General, USDOE derives its authority from the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-504. The Inspector General is appointed by the President to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the Department and to audit and investigate all areas of fraud, waste, abuse and other forms of wrong-doing within DOE.

Jurisdiction of the Denver office extends to all of the DOE's facilities in the state including:

1. Rocky Flats Plant
Golden, CO
2. Western Area Power Administration
Golden, CO
(With area offices located in Loveland and Montrose, CO.)
3. Solar Energy Research Institute
4. Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Actions Project
Grand Junction, CO
5. Weatherization Assistance Programs
(A DOE grant to local Community Action Agencies)
Various locations throughout the state.

The law enforcement responsibility of the Office of Inspector General, DOE, generally includes all types of "White Collar Crime" relating to DOE facilities or DOE Contractor Personnel. The OIG investigates violations of 18 U.S.C. including fraud, false claims, theft of government property and violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute.

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Inspector General
P.O. Box 150606
Lakewood, Colorado 80215
(303) 231-7482



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Food and Drug Administration**

One of the nation's oldest consumer protection agencies, the Food and Drug Administration, monitors the manufacture, import, transport, storage and sale of products for which consumers spend over \$440 billion a year. Today, FDA is concerned with making sure that foods, food additives, human and animal drugs, medical and radiation-emitting devices, and cosmetics are both safe and effective. FDA also carefully monitors the collection, processing, and use of blood and blood products.

FDA is a regulatory agency, charged with enforcing the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and its amendments. Other laws defining major FDA obligations include sections of the Public Health Service Act, the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act, and the Fair Packaging and Labeling act as it pertains to products regulated by FDA. Types of violations the FDA investigates include adulteration and/or misbranding of food, drugs, biologics, cosmetics, medical devices and radiological products.

The law is enforced by the FDA by using injunctions, seizures and/or prosecutions.

**Food and Drug Administration
Building 20, Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25087
Denver, Colorado 80225-0087
(303) 236-3000
FTS 776-3000**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of Inspector General/Office of Investigations

Under Public Law (PL) 94-505 (now under PL 95-452 according to PL 100-504 effective 4/17/89), the Office of Inspector General (OIG) has a statutory responsibility to protect the integrity of the Department's more than 300 programs as well as the health and welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Agencies that are part of the Department or fall within its jurisdiction include the Public Health Service, the Health Care Financing Administration which administers the Medicaid and Medicare Programs, the Office of Human Development Services, the Social Security Administration, the Family Support Administration, the Food and Drug Administration and numerous contractors and grantees. Through a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections and program evaluations, the OIG reduces the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement in Departmental programs and promotes economy, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the Department.

The Office of Investigations (OI), one of three components in the OIG, consists of nine Regional Offices throughout the United States; the OI Regional Office in Denver, Colorado has responsibility for ten states (CO, IA, ND, SD, NE, UT, MT, WYO, KS and MO) and has sub-offices located in Des Moines, Iowa; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri. The Denver Region currently has 32 investigators and managers who are responsible for protection of Departmental programs in these ten states.

The OI conducts criminal, civil and administrative investigations. The criminal investigations generally involve violations of Title 42, U.S. Code and Title 18, U.S. Code and consist of allegations of false statements or false claims, using inappropriate Social Security Account Numbers, concealing pertinent information, forgery of financial instruments, bribery, embezzlement of funds or using false identification documents. The civil investigations generally involve submission of false claims. The administrative investigations, which include Civil Monetary Penalty Law actions and sanction actions, generally involve Medicare or Medicaid providers who submit false claims for reimbursement or who perform some action which is sanctionable under PL 100-93. The OI also conducts investigations of Departmental employees who have allegedly committed a criminal act such as fraud or embezzlement or who have violated the Department's Standards of Conduct.

Denver Field Office
Federal Office Building, Drawer 3546
1961 Stout Street, Room 1334
Denver, Colorado 80294



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR Fish and Wildlife Service

The Fish and Wildlife Service is charged with enforcing the laws that protect and regulate fish and wildlife in the United States. On May 25, 1900, the Lacey Act became effective as the first Federal law protecting game. On July 1, 1939, the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, were transferred to the Department of the Interior. June 30, 1940, marked the day the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries were combined to form the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, is a nationwide, Federal law enforcement agency made up of Criminal Investigators and Wildlife Inspectors. The geographical area controlled from the Denver Regional Office consists of the eight States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for enforcing all Federal conservation statutes and international treaties. The Service also enforces various laws under 7 U.S.C., 16 U.S.C., 18 U.S.C., 43 U.S.C., and 50 CFR.

The Senior Resident Agent office is located in Golden, Colorado, with jurisdiction over Colorado, Utah, and Kansas.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 25486, DFC
134 Union
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
(303) 236-7540
FTS 776-7540**

**Golden, CO 80401
(303) 236-2679
FTS 776-2679**

**Grand Junction, CO 81505
(303) 243-2778
FTS 322-0349**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

The National Park Service was created by an Act of Congress on August 25, 1916. The Service is charged with the management and preservation of the various units of the National Park System.

The National Park Service is a bureau of the U. S. Department of the Interior. NPS administers lands in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and in every state except Vermont and Connecticut. Jurisdiction extends over 338 parks and includes exclusive Federal jurisdiction, concurrent jurisdiction, and proprietary jurisdiction; all parks in Colorado are exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

Law enforcement rangers are sworn Federal law enforcement officers with full authority to carry firearms, investigate felonies, make arrests, and execute warrants. They enforce all Federal laws and regulations applicable to the protection of parks lands, and the protection of persons and their property, including 16 U.S.C, CFR 36 and CFR 50. They also enforce all applicable State laws under the Assimilative Crimes Statutes.

The National Park Service has offices at the following Colorado locations:

**BENT'S OLD FORT NATL HIST SITE
MON**

35110 Highway 194 East
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 384-2596

FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATL

P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816
(719) 748-3253

**BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON
MONUMENT MONUMENT**

P.O. Box 1648
Montrose, CO 81401
(303) 249-7036

**GREAT SAND DUNES NATL
Mosca, CO 81146**

(719) 378-2312

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Fruita, CO 81521
(303) 858-3617

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321
(303) 529-4465

**CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA**

102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
(303) 641-2337

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde, CO 81330
(303) 529-4465

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

P.O. Box 210
Dinosaur, CO 81610
(303) 374-2216

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATL PARK

Estes Park, CO 80517-8397
(303) 586-2371



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General within the Department of the Interior has a Denver Office (Central Region) that has jurisdiction in the following states: Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. There are also two sub-offices, one in Albuquerque, NM and the other in Rapid City, SD.

The law enforcement responsibility of the Office of Inspector General involves fraud, waste and abuse involving the Department of the Interior agencies and programs.

Some of the agencies that fall under the Department of the Interior include:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Minerals Management Service
- Bureau of Mines
- U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Inspector General
134 Union Blvd., Suite 540
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
(303) 236-8296
FTS 776-8296



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNICOR/Federal Prison Industries, Inc.**

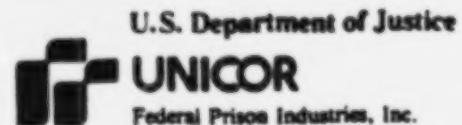
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is a wholly owned Government corporation within the Department of Justice. It was established in 1934, under an act of Congress and an Executive Order. Federal Prison Industries adopted the trade name UNICOR, under which it does most of its business. The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the President and serves without compensation. The Board represents Industry, Labor, Agriculture, Retailers and Consumers, Department of Defense and the Attorney General.

The Corporation is self supporting. The main function is to provide training and employment to inmates confined in Federal penal and correctional institutions. A substantial part of monies earned by the Corporation are used in carrying out vocational training and educational programs. For many inmates, it is their opportunity to attain a basic adult or secondary education. There are 78 factories in 41 institutions which manufacture products for use by departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Approximately 35% of the Federal inmates work for UNICOR. Total sales for fiscal year 1988 were \$335.9 million.

UNICOR has four Product Divisions - Data Graphics - Printing, Signs and ADP Services. Electronics, Plastics and Optics - Capabilities include compression molding, injection molding, etc. Optics - Prescription street-wear glasses and non-prescription safety glasses and goggles. Textiles and Leather - Draperies, gloves, brooms, clothing, mattresses, sheets and towels. Metal and Woods - Executive, contemporary, dorm and quarters furniture, seating, metals, storage and warehouse systems, stainless steel products.

The Rocky Mountain Regional Marketing Center was opened in November, 1987. The mission of this marketing center is to provide information to customers on UNICOR products and also assistance in problem resolution. A showroom of UNICOR's products is located at 730 Simms St., Golden, CO. Customers who wish to visit the showroom or require information or assistance may call (303) 236-4756 or FTS 776-4756.

Rocky Mountain Regional Marketing Center
730 Simms Street, Suite 174
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 236-4756
FTS 776-4756



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U.S. Attorney

The Office of the United States Attorney General was established by Congress in 1789 and Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney General.

Prior to 1870, almost every federal department had some part in enforcing national laws. The Department of Justice was reorganized by Congress in 1870. This act consolidated most law enforcement responsibility to the Department of Justice.

The United States Department of Justice has been described as the largest law firm in the world. The Attorney General is the federal government's chief legal officer. United States Government agencies are the Attorney General's clients. The Department of Justice is the Attorney General's staff. This staff, which is comprised of approximately 70,000 persons throughout the nation and its territories, performs many law enforcement functions in addition to providing legal services to the government.

The Colorado U.S. Attorney's Office is comprised of the Civil Division, the Criminal Division, and Drug Task Force. The Civil Division defends against suits brought against the federal government and the agencies within the district. The Civil Division also has units responsible for forfeiting contraband and property obtained by criminals and a Financial Litigation Section which collects outstanding debts owed to the government. The Criminal Division prosecutes defendants who have committed federal crimes such as bank fraud, mail fraud, credit card fraud, computer crimes, environmental crimes, kidnapping, bank robbery, and any violent crime that occurs on federal enclaves, military installations and Indian reservations.

The Drug Task Force prosecutes major drug cases and the Colorado U.S. Attorney is the coordinator for the Mountain States Drug Task Force which encompasses 8 surrounding states.

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Attorney's Office is the State of Colorado. The office is located in Denver, Colorado.

U.S. Attorney's Office
District of Colorado
1961 Stout Street, Suite 1200
Drawer 3615
Denver, Colorado 80294
(303) 844-2081
FTS 564-2081



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Enforcement Administration**

The Denver Divisional Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration has the geographical responsibility for the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. In order to cover this vast area we have established offices in Denver and Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Albuquerque and Las Cruces, New Mexico. Additionally, we have a post of duty in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The sole mission of DEA is to enforce the Federal drug laws as delineated in Title 21, United States Code, commonly called the Controlled Substance Act, and Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. In fulfilling this mandate, DEA focuses its resources on the enforcement of those laws and regulations in order to limit and control the traffic in illicit drugs and ensure the proper regulations of the legitimate drug industry.

In order to carry out this comprehensive effort DEA relies upon the cooperation of state and local enforcement entities as well as state regulatory agencies. In addition to the law enforcement aspects of DEA's mission the agency is intensely committed to the reduction of demand for drugs in today's society as an integral part of the overall program to eliminate the drug problem.

Suite 316, U.S. Customs House
Post Office Box 1860
Denver, Colorado 80201
(303) 844-3951



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

The FBI as we know it today was established, by order of the Attorney General on March 16, 1909, as the Bureau of Investigation, and is the principal investigation arm of the Department of Justice. At the present time, the FBI has investigative jurisdiction over more than 200 categories of violations of federal law. The Denver Division of the FBI, one of 58 field Divisions, was established in 1924, and operated until 1931, when it was closed. It reopened in 1935 and has been operating continuously ever since, with Denver as the Headquarters City. There are eleven Resident Agencies throughout the states of Colorado and Wyoming.

The FBI Headquarters Office in Denver along with the Resident Agencies have jurisdiction encompassing the states of Colorado and Wyoming.

Although the FBI investigates over 200 classifications of federal law, concentration is placed in the following areas:

Organized Crime/Organized Crime Drug Enforcement
White Collar Crime
Foreign Counterintelligence
General Government Crime
Personal Crimes
General Property Crimes
Terrorism
Fugitives
Civil Rights
Anti-Trust/Civil Matters
Background Investigations on-Federal Job Applicants

FBI, Headquarters Office
P.O. Box 1229
Denver, Colorado 80201
(303) 482-3422

Boulder, CO
(303) 443-4900

Colorado Springs, CO
(719) 633-3852

Durango, CO
(303) 247-2797

Ft. Collins, CO
(303) 482-3422

Grand Junction, CO
(303) 242-8360

Glenwood Springs, CO
(303) 945-8157

Pueblo, CO
(719) 543-3330



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
District 19 - Colorado/Wyoming/Utah**

ENFORCEMENT - THE INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Denver Investigations Division is divided into three main sub-units. The Anti-Smuggling/Special Unit, which deals with the smuggling of illegal aliens, counterfeit documents, amnesty fraud, and other criminal violations. The Sanctions Unit, which oversees compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act by employers, both administratively and criminally. The alien Criminal Apprehension Program Unit, which deals both proactively and reactively with criminal aliens. INS also has two agents and a coordinator who are assigned to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

INVESTIGATIONS AND ALIEN ANTI-SMUGGLING

The origins of Investigations' role in the history of the Immigration and Naturalization Service can be traced back to the Act of March 3, 1891, which provided for the deportation of foreign nationals who entered the United States illegally. These early deportation cases had to be developed through the use of investigative methods.

Today's Special Agents perform sophisticated investigations using both traditional and non-traditional investigative techniques. They are members of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, Strike Forces, and other multi-agency investigation forces. They investigate such crimes as alien smuggling, bribery, racketeering, witness tampering, impersonation, prostitution, and aiding and abetting escape.

Denver District Director
4730 Paris Street
Denver, Colorado 80239
(303) 371-3041
FTS 564-4801

Grand Junction, CO
(303) 243-5161

Pueblo, CO
(719) 544-9369

Assistant District Dir.
(303) 361-0741
FTS 564-0741

Alamosa, CO
(719) 589-5941

After Hours Denver Metro Pager (801) 524-6272
(303) 855-7085 FTS 588-6272

Salt Lake City, UT
(801) 524-6272
FTS 588-6272

OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force)
(303) 361-0741, 844-6057, 643-8964, 643-8965



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
United States Marshals Service
District of Colorado**

The United States Marshals Service has been in existence since 1789. Today's Marshals and Deputies serve as both officers of Federal Courts and law enforcement agents of the Attorney General. The Service has grown in size from the thirteen original U. S. Marshals to ninety-four, with a support staff of over 2000 Deputy U. S. Marshals and administrative personnel. Marshal personnel are assigned throughout the U. S., Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The U. S. Marshals Service for the District of Colorado (District 13) has jurisdiction over all USMS activities in the state. Also located within the District of Colorado but assigned to USMS headquarters are personnel working Witness Security, Court Security, Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), and the National Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program (NASAF).

The USMS is assigned investigative responsibility for federal escape and related statutes. It is also responsible for apprehending many types of federal fugitives including probation violators, parole violators, and many drug fugitives. The service administers the Federal Witness Protection Program and has extensive expertise in Court Security, Fugitive Investigation and Prisoner Transportation.

**C-324 U.S. Courthouse
Drawer 3599
1929 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80294
(303) 844-2801**

**Grand Junction, Colorado
(303) 243-5210**



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Labor-Management Standards**

The Office of Labor-Management Standards was created with the passage of The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act in 1959. The LMRDA was enacted by Congress primarily to ensure basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry.

OLMS has a District Office in Denver, Colorado that has geographical jurisdiction over the states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Legal jurisdiction of the OLMS extends to the private sector and federal employee unions. The Office has considerable expertise in the review of union financial records and is willing to participate in joint investigations when appropriate.

OLMS is the Federal agency responsible for administering and enforcing most provisions of the LMRDA, as amended (29 U.S.C. §§ 401-531). OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. § 7120), and the Foreign Service Act of 1980 relating to standards of conduct for Federal employee organizations, which are comparable to LMRDA requirements. Since none of these laws cover unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees, OLMS does not have jurisdiction over their affairs. Specific laws enforced by OLMS include: Embezzlement of Union Funds [29 U.S.C. § 501(c)], Union Financial Reporting (29 U.S.C. §§ 431-432-439), Union Officer Elections (29 U.S.C. §§ 481-482), Union Trusteeships (29 U.S.C. §§ 461-466), and Employer and Labor Relations Consultant Reporting (29 U.S.C. §§ 433-439).

Office of Labor-Management Standards
U.S. Department of Labor
1961 Stout St., Suite 1523
Denver, Colorado 80294
(303) 844-5061
FTS 564-5061



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Motor Carrier Safety Office**

The Bureau of Motor Carriers originated in 1935 when Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate motor carriers as well as railroads for safety. The Act regulated qualifications of drivers, hours of service of the drivers as well as the parts and accessories required on all commercial vehicles. Field Inspectors visited motor carriers to examine their records as well as time spent inspecting vehicles on the side of the road.

In 1966, the Bureau of Motor Carriers became the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety (BCMS). It was one of three bureaus (National Highway Safety Bureau, Bureau of Public Roads) in the newly created Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FHWA absorbed the Bureau of Public Roads and the NHB became the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety remained the only bureau in FHWA.

In 1986, the BMCS was dissolved and the post of Associate Administrator for Motor Carriers was established. This brought all FHWA functions affecting motor carrier issues under a single deputy administrator and enabled motor carrier programs to become more prominent and influential in FHWA and the Department of Transportation.

Jurisdiction and laws enforced by the Motor Carrier Safety Office generally extend to: 1) Interstate motor carriers, whether for hire [common, contract, for hire exempt (from economic regulation), private] as they are required to comply with:

- a) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations
- b) Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations
- c) Commercial Driver's License Standards
- d) Minimum level of financial responsibility
- e) Noise Emission Standards

2) Intrastate motor carriers transporting hazardous materials as defined by the Secretary of Transportation. 3) Shippers of hazardous material who use the service(s) of interstate motor carriers. 4) Manufacturers and reconditioners of containers used to transport hazardous materials.

**Officer-In-Charge
Colorado Division
555 Zang Street, Room 250
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
(303) 969-6748**



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Compliance Operations is under the United States Treasury Department. The Compliance Operations sector of the ATF ensures voluntary compliance of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, of the Gun Control Act of 1968, and of Federal laws and regulations governing the tobacco and explosives industries. This office also interprets any technical questions concerning these Federal laws and regulations.

**Compliance Operations
1961 Stout Street, Room 236
Denver, Colorado 80201
(303) 844-5027**



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. Custom Service**

The U.S. Customs Service has the dual roles of regulatory and enforcement duties concerning the international movement of goods, contraband, and currency. This international movement includes both importation and exportation. Customs enforces over 400 sections of law for over 40 other federal agencies.

The area of jurisdiction of the Denver SAC includes Colorado and southern Wyoming, three subordinate field offices located in Salt Lake City, Utah; Kansas City, Missouri; and St. Louis, Missouri. Investigative matters are handled at these locations.

Nationally, Customs is concentrating resources in the priority areas of:

1. Narcotic/drug interdictions
2. International money laundering
3. Illegal exports of critical technology and military hardware.
4. Fraud and illegal international trade practices in connection with imported goods.

In support of these priorities, Customs employs Special Agents, Inspectors, Import Specialists, Pilots, and Radar Operators. Special operations include Air Operations Centers which constantly monitor and coordinate airborne radar, and aircraft operations. All Customs functions utilize a state of the art computer system to coordinate and communicate their activities. Enormous amounts of intelligence/enforcement information is stored in this system including: 1) arrests/searches, and seizure information. 2) Bank Secrecy Act information (international currency transportation reports; domestic cash transaction reports; foreign bank account information.) 3) Intelligence information on smuggling activities/groups/techniques. 4) International travel information on individuals/vehicles/vessels/aircraft. 5) Records pertaining to the commercial importation of goods.

1961 Stout Street, Suite 1132
Denver, Colorado 80294
(303) 844-4976
FTS 564-4976
FAX (303) 844-2419



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Internal Revenue Service

Over the years, the Criminal Investigation Division has grown into a very highly trained, decentralized organization consisting of approximately 2,800 special agents, most of whom are either accountants, attorneys, or both.

Special agents of the Criminal Investigation Division are experts at recognizing indications of tax fraud, and subsequently identifying hidden assets or unreported sources of income. Skilled in documenting evidence, surveillance techniques, interviewing, and testifying in court, special agents may also participate in undercover operations and other duties, such as the protection of dignitaries in support of the U.S. Secret Service.

Today, special agents of the Criminal Investigation Division play an important role in combatting crime by following the financial or "money trails" involved in drug trafficking activities, money laundering schemes and any wrongdoing regarding Federal tax fraud. Among the crimes investigated by special agents are 18 U.S.C. § 371 - Conspiracy, 18 U.S.C. § 1956 - Laundering of Monetary Instruments, 31 U.S.C. § 5313 - Evading Reporting Requirements Concerning Domestic Currency Transactions Over \$10,000.00, 31 U.S.C. § 5324 - Structuring Transactions With One or More Domestic Financial Institutions, as well as numerous Title 26 income tax violations.

The Denver District Criminal Investigation Division has investigative jurisdiction over the entire states of Colorado and Wyoming with offices located in Casper, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction.

IRS/CID
600 17th Street
Suite 1500, North Tower
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 844-4589



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Secret Service

The United States Secret Service was formed on July 5, 1865 to combat the problem of counterfeiting that threatened the nation's economy. In its early years, the Secret Service worked on many diverse cases. Some cases included the Teapot Dome oil scandals and counter espionage activity during the Spanish-American war and World War I. As other federal law enforcement agencies were created, the investigative jurisdiction of the Secret Service became limited to Treasury-related crimes.

Today, the Secret Service is charged with the investigation of counterfeit U.S. currency and all other obligations. It is also the Secret Service that is responsible for presidential protection.

In 1984, Congress passed legislation which expanded Secret Service investigative jurisdiction further to include fraud related to false identification documents and devices, fraud and related activities involving credit and debit cards, and investigative authority relating to computer fraud. At the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service is also authorized to investigate fraud associated with the electronic funds transfer system of the U.S. Treasury.

The Denver office of the Secret Service is responsible for the entire States of Colorado and Wyoming.

The enforcement responsibilities of the Secret Service include the protection of the President, Vice President, major presidential candidates, and visiting heads of foreign governments. Criminal enforcement responsibilities include counterfeiting of currency, stamps, food coupons and credit cards. Forgery of government checks and bonds, credit card violations, counterfeiting of identification documents and computer fraud also fall under the area of responsibility for the Secret Service.

United States Secret Service
1660 Lincoln Street
Suite 1430
Denver, Colorado 80264
(303) 844-3027 (24 Hours)



U.S. POSTAL INSPECTOR
Office of the Inspector in Charge

The Postal Inspection Service exercises investigative jurisdiction over some 85 postal-related statutes. These can be grouped into two categories: criminal acts against the mails, postal facilities, or postal personnel; and criminal misuse of the postal system. The following is a brief explanation of most frequently prosecuted crimes and the applicable federal statute(s).

THEFT OF MAIL (18 U.S.C. §§ 1708, 1709)

Theft of mail from post offices, railway mail cars, railroad depots, bus terminals, airports, or other postal facilities, or while being conveyed to or from building mail collection boxes, private house mail receptacles, apartment house mailboxes, rural or star route mailboxes, or other authorized mail depositories. Includes obtaining mail by fraud or deception, and embezzlements and theft by postal-personnel, mail contractors, railroad, bus, or airport employees, etc. This includes treasury checks, state and local checks, including welfare warrants, business and personal checks, food stamps, and money orders.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN MAIL (18 U.S.C. § 1708)

Buying, receiving, concealing or unlawful possession of any mail, knowing the same to have been stolen or embezzled. This includes treasury checks, state and local checks, including welfare warrants, business and personal checks, food stamps, and money orders.

BURGLARY (18 U.S.C. § 2115)

Forcibly breaking into and entering (or attempting to do so) of any post office, station, branch, railway mail car, or other postal facility or building used in whole or in part as a post office, with intent to commit any larceny or other depredation.

ROBBERY AND HOLDUP (18 U.S.C. § 2114)

The robbery of mail, money, or other property of the U.S. Postal Service from any person having lawful custody or control thereof.

ASSAULT (18 U.S.C. § 111)

Whoever forcibly assaults, intimidates, resists, opposes, impedes, or interferes with a duly authorized member of the U.S. Postal Service while in the performance of their duties.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN POSTAL PROPERTY (18 U.S.C. § 641)

Buying, receiving, concealing, or unlawful possession of post office property knowing same to have been stolen or embezzled.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF POSTAL FUNDS (18 U.S.C. § 1711)

Embezzlement, etc., of postal funds or property or funds under control or custody of the U.S. Postal Service. (Applicable to postal employees only).

FORGING AND COUNTERFEITING (18 U.S.C. §§ 500, 501)

(Money Orders)

Forging, altering, raising, counterfeiting, or unlawfully issuing Postal Money Orders, Postal Savings Certificates, or other obligations of the U.S. Postal Service.

(Postage Stamps, Meter Stamps, and Post Cards)

Forging or counterfeiting postage stamps, embossed envelopes, and postal cards - including those of foreign governments. Sale, use, or possession of any dye, plate, or engraving for the production of postage stamps, embossed envelopes, or postal cards. (Note: U.S. Secret Service has related jurisdiction on such counterfeiting.)

THEFT OF POSTAL PROPERTY (18 U.S.C. § 1707)

Theft or embezzlement of any property owned, or used, or in custody of the U.S. Postal Service, including money or other articles of value.

FALSE CLAIM. IMPERSONATION (18 U.S.C. § 1001)

Filing of false claims with the U.S. Postal Service.

Falsely impersonating officer, agent, or employee of the U.S. Postal Service when in furtherance of a postal crime - otherwise under FBI jurisdiction.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MAILS GENERALLY (18 U.S.C. § 1702)

Taking of any letter or other mail from any post office, authorized depository, letter carrier, or which has been in any post office, authorized depository, or in custody of any letter carrier, before it has been delivered to person to whom directed, with design to obstruct correspondence or pry into business or secrets of another; or opens, secretes, embezzles, or destroys such mail.

MAIL FRAUD (18 U.S.C. § 1341)

All criminal activity involving use of the U.S. Mail with intent to defraud comes under the jurisdiction of the Postal Inspection Service. The mail fraud law is the oldest consumer protection law in the United States and is one of the most effective prosecutive tools in fighting white collar and organized crime. Many millions of dollars are lost each year through mail fraud which cheats the poor, sick, elderly and businessmen alike. Prevalent schemes include insurance, banking, inheritance frauds; land and advance-fee selling swindles, franchise schemes, work-at-home and correspondence school schemes; charity schemes; promotions of fake health cures, beauty devices, fast diets and sex stimulants; chain letters and lotteries. Other schemes include planned bankruptcy, check-kiting, phony invoices, commercial kickbacks, and political corruption.

MAILING OBSCENE, DEFAMATORY, OR LIBELOUS MATTER (18 U.S.C. § 1461)

Mailing of obscene letters, literature, pictures, books, pamphlets, writing, prints, etc.; or articles, substances, devices, etc., designed, adapted, or intended for producing abortion or for another immoral use.

Mailing of letters, cards, or other articles on the outside wrapper of which appear libelous, indecent, scurrilous, or defamatory writings, marks, etc., designed to reflect injuriously upon the character of another.

DRUGS AND DRUG PARAPHERNALIA (21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a), 843(b), and 857)

Whoever uses the Postal Service to distribute controlled substances, drug paraphernalia, or proceeds from the sale, distribution, or manufacturing.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(2), 2251, and 2256)

Any person who knowingly receives, reproduces, or distributes any visual depiction transported via the mail of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

BOMBS (18 U.S.C. § 1716)

All bombs, explosives, infernal devices or flammable materials which are deposited with or delivered by the U.S. Mail or which are directed towards a Postal Service facility, building, vehicle, equipment, or property of the U.S. Postal Service.

BOMB THREAT (18 U.S.C. § 844)

Threats transmitted by mail, telephone, telegraph, or other means which convey a threat to damage/destroy, etc., by means of a bomb, explosive, infernal device, or flammable materials, a Postal Service facility, building, vehicle, equipment, or property of the U.S. Postal Service.

INJURIOUS MAILINGS (18 U.S.C. §§ 1714, 1715, 1716; and
21 U.S.C. § 843(b))

Mailing of all kinds of poisons; poisonous animals, insects, reptiles, ammunition, or infernal machines; disease germs or scabs; firearms capable of being concealed on the person; and intoxicating liquors or narcotics, etc.

EXTORTION LETTERS (18 U.S.C. §§ 876, 877)

Mailing of all extortion letters, EXCEPT those containing threat of kidnap or bodily injury or injury to property, which are investigated by the FBI. Extortion letters coming under our jurisdiction are those containing threat to accuse of a crime or threat to injure the reputation of another.

Office of the Inspector in Charge
P.O. Box 329
Denver, Colorado 80201-0329
(303) 297-6220 (24 hours)

